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Eulysia, extending to the east of the Palus Mæotis, up to the river Tanais.

The same historian places the Tetraxite Goths on the north-eastern coast of the Euxine as well as on the Cimmerian Bosphorus (Strait of Yenikale). The name Tetraxite is not of Germanic origin, and Dr. Loewe believes it to be a modification of *Tmutarakan*, often mentioned in the Russian Igor ballad, of the 12th century. In this ballad there is mention of Goths and Gothic maidens.

The earliest notice of the Crimean Gothic as a separate language is in the Slavic legend of St. Constantine, who betook himself to the Crimea in the latter half of the 9th century to preach Christianity. The Gothi, it is said in this legend, were among those who prayed in their own tongue.

The Fleming Rubruquis, who visited the Crimea in his pilgrimage, undertaken in 1253, noted there

many Goths, whose language is Teutonic.

The characteristics, which neither Greek nor Slav was in a position to recognize, naturally impressed the man of a kindred race.

Dr. Loewe quotes several other writers down to the time of Busbec, from whose *Epistolæ* (Paris, 1589) he takes an interesting passage, describing an interview with two Crimeans, the one taller, with a certain openness and simplicity in his face, so that he looked like a Fleming or a Dutchman: the other shorter and more compact of body and of dark complexion, a Greek by birth and speech

Busbec wrote down from the dictation of the second a number of the Gothic words in use in the Crimea, and many of these are indisputably Teutonic, and nearest in form to Anglo-Saxon.

In one passage Dr. Loewe speaks of himself as only a layman, but he has treated an obscure and difficult subject with thoroughness and learning and in a winning style.

In the Forbidden Land: An Account of a Journey into Tibet, Capture by the Tibetan Lamas and Soldiers, Imprisonment, Torture, and Ultimate Release Brought about by Dr. Wilson and the Political Peshkar Karak Sing-Pal. By A. Henry Savage Landor, with the Government Enquiry and Report, and other Official Documents by J. Larkin, Esq., deputed by the Government of India. With 1 Photogravure, 8 colored Plates, 50 Full-page and about 150 Text Illustrations, and a Map from Surveys by the Author. In two volumes. Harper and Brothers, Publishers, New York and London. 1899. 8vo.

Mr. Landor's preface says:

In this book I have set down the record of a journey in Tibet undertaken by me during the spring, summer and autumn of 1897. It is illustrated partly from my

photographs and partly from sketches made by me on the spot. Only as regards the torture scenes have I had to draw from memory, but it will be easily conceded that their impression must be vivid enough with me.

The map is my own, made entirely from my surveys of an area of twelve thousand five hundred square miles in Tibet proper. In Chapter VI. the altitudes of such high peaks in India as Nandi Devi and others are taken from the Trigonometrical Survey, and so are the positions fixed by astronomical observations of the starting and terminating points of my surveys at the spots where I entered and left Tibet.

According to the Government Report, signed by Magistrate Larkin, October 15, 1897 (Appendix, p. 217), Mr. Landor entered Tibet on the 13th of July, and was seized and bound by the Tibetans on the 20th of August.

The spring, summer and autumn journey was, therefore, a journey of a little more than five weeks in the summer of 1897. The time was short, but Mr. Landor made good use of it, not only in sketching and photographing, but in surveying and mapping an area of Tibet about equal to that of the Netherlands or the State of Maryland.

He submits, with deference, the following geographical results of his expedition:

The solution of the uncertainty regarding the division of the Mansarowar and Rakastal Lakes;

The ascent to so great an altitude as 22,000 feet, and the pictures of some of the great Himalayan glaciers;

The visit to and the fixing of the position of the two principal sources of the Brahmaputra, never before reached by a European;

The fact that with only two men I was able to travel for so long in the most populated part of Tibet.

Mr. Landor's solution of the uncertainty as to the lakes is that there is no connection between them.

Lieut.-General Sir Richard Strachey writes to *Nature*, of Nov. 24, that his brother, then Capt. Henry Strachey, crossed the stream that flows from Mānsarowar into Rakastāl and described it, in 1846, as about a hundred feet wide and three feet deep, running rapidly from east to west in a well-defined channel. In 1849 Lieut.-General Strachey himself saw the stream at the point where it leaves the lake, and there is no more doubt about the fact, he says, than that the Thames runs past Richmond.

Col. Sir T. H. Holdich writes, in the *Geographical Journal* for December (p. 588), that Mr. Landor has fallen into the inexcusable error of making a positive assertion about the physical conformation of the lake surroundings without having actually traversed the ground to which he refers.

Of the other results, so modestly claimed, it may be admitted

that it is something to reach an altitude of 22,000 feet and to take pictures of glaciers, as well as to travel with two companions in a more or less populous country. These feats are sometimes more interesting to the traveller who tells, than to those who read, his story, though they may be registered by courtesy as contributions to geography.

If Mr. Landor has really fixed the two principal sources of the Brahmaputra, he has done well; but it seems better to wait for more light on the subject.

Considered merely as a story of travel, *In the Forbidden Land* may be read with interest. It is fairly well written, and the account of the Tibetans has, except for some ghoulish tales, all the marks of truthfulness. They cannot be called an attractive people.

The most interesting portions of the book are the descriptions of scenery, the mountains, the snow-fields, the torrents bridged with ice, the plains and the mirage.

A great part of the second volume is taken up with the long-drawn details of Mr. Landor's capture, imprisonment and torture. It is not pleasant reading, and it might have been shortened with advantage. One obvious question remains without answer: why all this misery? Mr. Landor was warned, more than once, of the perils before him, and common sense refuses to admit the existence of a sufficient motive for his conduct. He was cruelly ill-treated; but he had no business where he was.

The illustrations, though too many of them are fanciful, are well brought out and the printing is good; but the paper could not well be worse. It is apparently loaded with clay and it splits, even when carefully handled.

The Annals of the Voyages of the Brothers Nicolò and Antonio Zeno in the North Atlantic about the End of the Fourteenth Century and the Claim founded thereon to a Venetian Discovery of America.—A Criticism and an Indictment.—By Fred. W. Lucas, Author of "Appendiculæ Historiæ" and part Editor of "The New Laws of The Indies." Illustrated by Fac-similes. London, Henry Stevens Son and Stiles, 39 Great Russell Street, over against the British Museum. MD CCC LXXXVIII. 4to.

Vivien de Saint Martin, in his *Histoire de la Géographie* (pp. 387–388), has this to say concerning the story and the map of the Zeni:

Nicolo Zeno, of a noble and rich family of Venice, had, like so many of his countrymen, the passion for travel to distant places. He fitted out a ship, and steered from Gibraltar to the north. A storm which overtook him in the English seas drove him very far to the higher latitudes; he was cast upon a land which he calls *Frisland*. The king (a Norwegian) received him kindly, kept him and gave him